condition is not known to occur in diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, pneumonia or peritonitis, but in variola Chiari has described somewhat similar areas. The author believes these areas of focal necrosis are as characteristic of typhoid fever as any of the histological lesions found in the other organs, and suggests the name of "osteomyelitis typhosa" to describe the condition.

The Dysentery Bacillus in a Series of Cases of Infantile Diarrhœa.—WOLLSTEIN (*Journal of Med. Research*, 1903 vol. x. p. 10) during the past winter examined the stools in one hundred and fourteen cases of infantile diarrhœa occurring in New York. In thirty-nine instances she was able to isolate the B. dysenteriæ (Shiga). The clinical picture of dysentery associated with frequent bloody and mucous stools was present in most of the positive cases; but in some stools, though mucus was noted, there was no blood. For early diagnostic purposes the serum reaction could not be relied upon, since it rarely occurred during the first week, and frequently was not positive for two weeks. The isolation of the B. dysenteriæ from the stools was the only positive evidence of infection during life. The bacilli were found in the stools for a period of two to three weeks, and they occasionally remained for a longer time.

A Study of the Proteolytic Enzymes and of the So-called Hæmolysins of Some of the Common Saprophytic Bacteria.—ABBOTT and GILDERSLEEVE (*Journal of Med. Research*, 1903, vol. x. p. 42) conclude from their experiments made with the filtered products of the growths of B. prodigiosus, B. proteus vulgaris, B. subtilis, etc., in gelatin, bouillon, and other media that the destiny of these non-toxic but otherwise physiologically characteristic products of bacterial life in the body is determined by the presence of a specific neutralizing substance that can be demonstrated in the circulating blood. By the customary methods of artificial immunization the amount of such antidotal substances in the blood may be increased, though only to a slight degree; and through the use of sera from animals immunized from the non-toxic bacterial products it is possible to distinguish the proteolytic enzymes resulting from the growth of different bacterial species from one another as well as from certain physiologically analogous enzymes of animal origin such as trypsin.

The proteolytic enzymes elaborated by certain bacteria in the course of their growth are much more resistant to high temperatures than is generally supposed, some being capable of exhibiting their characteristic function after exposure in the moist state to a temperature of 100° C. for fifteen to thirty minutes. The so-called hæmolysins of bacterial origin, are at least in some cases proteolytic enzymes. The authors believe that it is possible by experimental means to contribute material support to the doctrine of Welch concerning the origin of bacteriogenic cytotoxins.

Experimental Researches in the Inoculation of Syphilis in the Monkey ("Bonnet Chinois").—NICOLLE (*Ann. de l'Instit. Past.*, 1903, T. xvii. p. 636) reports three experiments which were made before Metschnikoff's and Roux's communication, but which have hitherto remained unpublished. The cutaneous inoculation of three monkeys with the products of chancre resulted in the development, after fifteen to nineteen days' incubation, of certain local lesions. Papules appeared at the site of inoculation in two cases and in one case a hard indurated nodule, together with swelling of the adjacent lymph glands. The local lesions soon disappeared and no further symptoms suggestive of syphilis made their appearance.

Protozoa in a Case of Tropical Ulcer (Delhi Sore).—WRIGHT (*Jour. of Med. Research*, 1903, vol. x., p. 472), while studying a case of tropical ulcer, found certain peculiar bodies in both smear preparations and stained sections which he believes are protozoa and the cause of the condition. For the staining of these bodies in smear preparations the best results were obtained by using the methylene-blue-eosin mixture which the author has previously described. The bodies are generally round, sharply defined, and from 2 to 4 micromillimetres in diameter. A large part of the periphery stains a robin's egg blue, while the central portions are unstained or white. A prominent feature is a small lilac-colored mass which always appears near the periphery. The bodies are found in great numbers and often occur within cells. In sections the cortical portion stains faintly with nuclear stains, while the peripheral mass, considered to be the nucleus, stains deeply with methylene blue or gentian violet. It is possible that these same cells have been described before by Cunningham and Firth. All efforts to reproduce the lesions in rabbits by subcutaneous injections of material obtained from the ulcer were attended with negative results. It was also impossible to cultivate the organisms upon fresh human blood or other media. Wright suggests the name of *helcosoma tropicum* for this newly described parasite.

Pale Cells in the Human Liver.—ADLER (*Ziegler's Beit.*, 1903, Bd. xxxv. p. 127) has found that in the liver of the human fœtus two different varieties of liver cells can be distinguished. Besides the ordinary polygonal cells large, rounded, pale cells are seen, which, from their small fat and pigment content and the presence of mitotic figures must be regarded as young liver cells. Between this cell and the ordinary liver cells all grades of transition may be observed. In certain pathological conditions the livers of adults show the presence of pale cells which bear some resemblance to those in the fetal livers. When part of the liver parenchyma has been destroyed and there is a tendency to cell regeneration, as in cirrhosis, red atrophy, primary carcinoma, etc., these pale cells are numerous in the atypical portions of the parenchyma and appear exactly like those in the fetal livers. It is thus possible by histological examination to recognize those portions of the liver where regenerative processes are in progress.

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